

LOUISVILLE TIMES.

J. H. G. BULLOCK & J. C. NOBLE, EDITORS.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY JANUARY 6, 1857.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1857.

ENTRIES TIMES.—To-day has been a gala day in this city. The President's House, and the houses of the heads of Departments, together with the houses of a large number of citizens, were thrown open for the reception of the public and of private friends. The reception at the President's house and at the houses of the Secretaries, commenced at 10 o'clock and continued until 2, during which time great numbers called upon these dignitaries, and were "introduced" to them and their families. Amongst others who ran the round of "introduction" was your correspondent, and I now humbly confess that the whole thing seems to me to be decided both by the visitors and the visited. Indeed, I can conceive of nothing more infamously stupid and farcical, than to see several thousands of persons march in solemn procession into the President's house, there to be formally "introduced" to him, and then to pass out by another door, without exchanging a single word with him save the "How-do-you-do," of every day introductions. It must be a great annoyance to the President, and reflects no honor or credit upon those who run to the senseless ceremony.

The question of the next Cabinet, still continues to excite the politicians of the Capitol.—

Speculations as to who will form the Cabinet are rife, and there are no two men who agree as to who will be the lucky man.

In my last letter I stated that the best impression here was that Kentucky would not be represented in the Cabinet. I have heard nothing that induces me to change that opinion. There are doubtless a large number of persons in the Union who desire that Mr. Guthrie may be retained in the Treasury Department, but I do not think he will be. The impression is positive here, and (I believe well founded,) that Mr. Buchanan will form a Cabinet of entirely new materials. But however that may be, I am satisfied that Mr. Guthrie will not accept the place if it is tendered to him. He desires to return to Kentucky, and to seek that repose from political strife which is impossible to find in Washington.

He could gain nothing more by remaining in the office another term, and he does not wish to remain.

I still retain the belief that Kentucky will receive the appointment of no considerable office, of any character, under the next administration.

A second-class mission, and a few minor appointments, will probably be the sum of her patronage.

Aspirants may therefore look for disappointment.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thinks that Gen. Cass will be Secretary of State and Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury.

I think it probable that Mr. Cobb will be in the Cabinet, but I do not believe that Gen. Cass will be.

The impression is very strong that Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, (an old line Whig,) will be made Attorney General, and the whig is gaining ground that James B. Clay, of Kentucky, will be offered a respectable foreign mission.

Washington is a much larger city than I expected to find, and is rapidly growing in population. The "city" occupies a great extent of territory, and is truly "a city of magnificent distances;" but it has changed very much since Mr. Randolph made this remark, and its vacant squares and lots are rapidly filling up with beautiful residences, and before many years it will be a compactly built and densely populated city. Its public buildings are huge and beautiful, and many of its private residences are only surpassed by those of a few of our oldest cities.

But I do not intend to tire your readers with a "description" of Washington, and will close this letter with the promise that I may write you something of its morals and manners in a future letter.

J. C. N.

The assertion of the Journal that "all the Democratic newspaper organs and all the Democratic speakers during the last year, have disengaged Protestant Clergymen and Protestantism itself, and flattered and eulogized the Roman Catholic Church," is an unmitigated calumny,

and was known to be such by the editor when he uttered it.—

The Democratic newspaper organs have neither disengaged Protestant Clergymen nor Protestantism.

When those who professed to preach "Christ and him crucified," had abandoned their calling to thunder forth anathemas against their fellow-men, and took dark and bloody oaths in the name of a Know Nothing lodge, or, as in the Eastern States, had openly preached political abolitionism and disunion from the pulpit, the Democratic newspaper organs and Democratic speakers characterized their conduct by such terms as it deserved. Such men are not "the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus," nor is the cause of Protestantism in any way responsible for their delinquencies.

If the Catholic clergy have generally escaped the denunciation of newspaper organs and speakers, this is because they have generally denounced the polluted waters of politics, and are not obnoxious to such criticism.

FATHER DOMIN, of St. Louis, a Jesuit priest, was a candidate for chaplain of the U. S. House of Representatives.

He was a member of the House of Representatives, and his action at no time deserves censure for him.

We presume he must think the Democrat very treacherous.—Journal.

"Father Dom" was not a candidate for chaplain of the U. S. House of Representatives. The idea of such a thing probably never entered his brain.

There were something less than fifty persons put in nomination by different members of the House, without the knowledge or consent of nine-tenths of the number. Some

members from one of the Northern States, we believe, cast their vote for "Father Dom" as he had a perfect right to do. We know not care not whether the member so voting was a Democrat, Republican, or Know Nothing.

BENTON'S CHANCE FOR THE SENATE.—Benton's friends of late, have been making pretensions for him to a seat in the U. S. Senate from the State of Missouri, a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from the capital of the State, under date of the 30th ult., somewhat

disputed the political complexion of the Missouri Legislature, and it establishes the fact that all parades, that Mr. Benton is in a decided minority in the Legislature, and cannot be returned to the Senate of the United States.

A STRANGE FABLE.—The S. C. papers speak of the arrival of some women in the State of South Carolina from letters. What different conditions of life exist in South Carolina and Kansas. In the former the women violate the mails, and in the latter, the male violate the women.

[Journal.]

We hardly know to which latitude the editor of the Journal wants to go unadvised for having challenged a Know Nothing doctor in Georgia, some weeks ago. For a year or two past, the editor has cherished a mortal hatred of these terrible fellows that sends challenges, and never sleeps well when he knows one of them is at large.

(From the Louisville Courier.)

DISASTERS ON THE WATERS DURING THE YEAR 1856.—Steamer *Mediator*, with a full cargo of Provisions, destroyed by fire in lower Miss., below Vicksburg, January 4th. Loss \$15,000; 1 life lost.

The Florida, with full cargo of provisions and grain, grounded in the Ohio on Diamond Island in lower Miss., with \$10,000 damage.

The Montauk, in upper Miss., ran aground in ice below Keokuk, and threw overboard about 410 hds. of pork, &c. Loss \$10,000.

About the 1st of January, the ferry-boat Tyrone, near Memphis, exploded her boiler and sank. No lives lost.

The Linden, with a cargo of 1,000 bales of cotton. Boat total loss.

The Union sunk in Red River, near Compte, Total loss.

A flatboat laden with wagons sunk in Mississippi, at Plaquemine. Loss \$12,000.

The steamer Dr. Massie sunk in Sabine river, Texas, with a cargo from Galveston.

The Franklin, Mobile river on the 26th, with a cargo of 1,121 bales of cotton. Boat total loss, valued at \$12,000.

The U. S. Aid sunk in Yazoo river on the 25th of January, by a snag. Loss about \$15,000.

The Odd Fellow, with cargo of A. L. Davis, in Cumberland by striking a rock. Total loss.

The Sutana burst steam pipe at New Albany, killing the second engineer.

The Lucy, Beaufort, in Temberge, with cargo of cotton; total loss.

Feb. 6, the Louisville and Madison Packets Belle Meade and Vermont, lying in the mouth of Kentucky river, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000.

The Sanango struck a snag and sunk in White River, February 10th. Boat total loss, Loss \$15,000.

Feb. 22, the Sarah exploded her boilers at the mouth of Trinity river, killing 3 persons, and wrecking the boat.

Dec. 20, The Yaha, with wheat, got aground at mouth of Missouri; total loss.

Dec. 22, The Alton sunk in the mouth of the Mississippi, held fast.

In addition to the above disasters there were some forty or fifty accidents by flood, fire, snags, or collisions, wherein boats and cargoes were damaged to a large amount in the aggregate. The whole makes a fearful list, though we are glad to add that the steam explosions and loss of life are comparatively very light, if not actually less than any other year. The loss of life, however, is greater than ever, and the estimated damages of the above list amounts to several millions of dollars.

Recapitulation. Number.

San Cisco value \$15,000

G. W. Sparhawk 13,000

Sabine No. 4 20,000

Federal Arch 1,000

Bon Accord 2,000

Highland Mary 1,000

Fifty wood and canal boats 25,000

Loss by Sinking \$80,000

The Senator sunk by ice near Portland, in the Missouri river, February 26th, worth about \$10,000.

By breaking up of ice at Cincinnati, February 26th, the following boats were lost, and others damaged.

Boats Sunken.

March 23, the Odd Fellow, with cargo of 1,000 bales of cotton, ran aground in the Ohio river, between Marietta and Zanesville, and was broken up by the ice on the 25th, the following boats were lost, and others damaged.

March 25, the Red River sunk about 10 miles below Warrenton, Mississippi. She was sunk on a snag by a snag.

March 26th, the Jacobs, laden with cotton sunk in the Tallahatchie river two miles below Paulsboro.

March 27th, the Lucy Danvers was destroyed by fire at New Orleans.

March 28th, the same steamer Metropole exploded her boilers in the Ohio river; eleven lives lost.

March 30th, the A. B. Chambers sunk at Burksville Landing by snagging. Loss \$3,000.

April 1st, the Delegate sank in the Mississippi on the lower rapids, by knocking a hole in her bottom.

April 2nd, the N. J. Eaton sunk in Missouri river by a snag. Value at \$37,000.

April 10th, the Knoxville was sunk by collision with the B. F. Barr, near Paducah, in Tennessee river.

May 6th, the Effie Alton was destroyed by fire at Rock Island, by swinging around against the piers of the bridge; she fire and was burned up. Loss \$50,000.

May 10th, two barges laden with coal sunk on the falls at Louisville. Loss \$8,000.

May 12th, the steamer Alton sank at Pittsburgh, heavily laden with two barges in tow from Union Bluffs. Biggest river, 11th best.

May 13th, the Delegate sank in the Mississippi on the lower rapids, by knocking a hole in her bottom.

May 24th, the T. P. Ray was sunk by a snag in a storm, in White river.

May 26th, the Effie Alton was destroyed at Rock Island, by swinging around against the piers of the bridge; she fire and was burned up. Loss \$50,000.

May 28th, the steamer Senator sank at New Orleans.

June 2nd, the steamer Senator sank at New Orleans.

June 2nd, the following boats were destroyed by fire at St. Louis:

Old Grand Turk, Sainz, Clair, Paul Anderson, Stoddard, Saracan, Mobile, Southerner. Loss \$100,000.

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